



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN SAYS:

"We are curious to know what the Virginia democrats are going to do with the tariff question at their State convention, which meets at Norfolk April 19. Will they adhere to the declaration made at their last convention, or will they back down before the Cleveland message?"

The convention, if it would avoid the charge of cowardice its enemies would otherwise be sure to bring against it, must take a decided stand upon the main and absorbing question of the next national campaign; and if the delegates composing it be democrats from principle, and would be in accord with the democrats of all the other States in the Union, North as well as South, they will, not "back down," but will repudiate the action of the Roanoke convention and of the last legislature, and declare for the retention of the tax on whisky and the abolition of the tax on the necessities of life, in accordance with the advice of the man for whom their delegates to the St. Louis convention will probably vote.

THERE is some talk of telling the city gas works to private parties. There is always talk about something, and people had better expend their breath in that than in worse ways. But it would be a sorry day for the city if such talk should be effective. Several towns in the North were induced to adopt such a plan, but only to realize, when too late, the great mistake they had made. As long as the gas works shall remain the property of the city, their management will be subject to the influence of the public; but if they shall become private property, the public will have nothing to do with them, except to submit to such exactions as may be imposed. If there must be a monopoly, by all means let it be a public, and not a private one. But, for all this, there is no good reason why the price of gas here should not be cheaper than it is.

THE U. S. House of Representatives yesterday, in passing the Senate bill to give the widows of Generals Blair and Logan pensions to the amount of \$2,000 a year, did a most unjust and unwise act. The Generals referred to never were subject to one tenth part of the dangers, privations and sufferings to which every private soldier under them was exposed; and while the former were honored after the war, the latter were left in oblivion. If the widows of two Generals are to have large pensions, surely those of all Generals should have the same, and if the widows of all the Generals in the army shall have \$2,000 a year, as this is a free and equal country, without any privileged class, assuredly the widow of every private soldier should be similarly treated.

LEAVING out of view the numerous other questions connected with the attempted revival of the old subject of retrocession, the utter and entire impracticability of the success of the object of that attempt is too apparent for any great amount of effort, to be wasted upon it. As well hope that the U. S. Supreme Court will decide that West Virginia shall be restored to Virginia, as that it will decide that Alexandria shall be restored to the District of Columbia, though the separation in the former case was effected by robbery, and in the latter by willing concession.

THE CONVENTION of the republican clubs of Kansas, composed of six hundred delegates, on the 28th inst., adopted a resolution endorsing Senator Ingalls' recent bloody shirt and South-bating speech. And yet some republicans say their party is not a sectional one and is really desirous that the "cruel war" should be over.

THE TALK about the justice and appropriateness of appointing the new justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from the circuit that was presided over by the late Chief Justice—the Virginia circuit—is increasing, and the censorious will have good ground for complaint if the appointee be not taken from this circuit.

The Century Magazine for April has been received from its publishers, the Century Company, New York. Its contents are: From Dan to Beersheba, by E. L. Wilson; Motherhood, by Abbey S. Hickley; The Graysons, by Edward Eggleston; Bird Music, by Simon Peace Cheney; The Realm of Reverie, by Louise Vickroy Boyd; The Round Up, by Theodore Roosevelt; Robert Louis Stevenson, by Henry James; Surprises, by Julia C. R. Dorr; The Russian Penal Code, by George Kennan; A Song of Life, by Richard E. Burton; The Works of Eliza Mulford, by T. T. Munger; Marse Phil, by Thomas Nelson Page; Abraham Lincoln, by J. G. Nicolay and John Hay; Love's Imaginings, by Hopewell Goodwin; To Carmen Sylva, by Emma Lazarus; The American Inventors of the Telegraph, by Franklin Leonard Pope; The Struggle, by Danske Dandridge; Two Kentucky Gentlemen of the Old School, by James Lane Allen; Memoranda of the Civil War; Topics of the Time; Open Letters and Brice's Brac.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Lee against Hill. Argued by H. E. Barkdale, esq., for plaintiff in error and W. T. Harris, esq., for defendant in error and submitted.

Hawkins against Gresham and als. Argued by Rosewell Page, esq., for appellant.

On the great irrigation farm of A. N. Cole in Wellsville, N. Y., it is asserted they grow strawberries a foot in circumference.

San Francisco policemen say that they have never seen a drunken Chinaman.

From Washington.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexs. Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1888.

Senator Blair, being asked by the GAZETTE's correspondent this morning if he had any idea of the strength his bill to prefer ex-Confederates to other Southern men for places in the civil service has in the Senate, replied that he had not. He added that his present intention was to let the bill rest for a time, in order that it might be read and discussed, and that the public might determine whether it was crankiness or deviltry that inspired him to introduce it. He said he didn't want to bring ruin, dire distress and destruction upon the country, as some people seemed to imagine, and that if such would be the result of his bill he would hasten to withdraw it; but that up to date he had learned nothing; but warrant such a belief, and he still thought the passage of his bill would have a beneficial effect upon both sections of the country, and certainly be thankfully received in one section.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Education had the Blair educational bill before them to-day and considered the first section of it, that providing for the appropriation, but preventing its availability until the States shall comply with all the provisions of the bill. No vote was taken, and no definite conclusion reached even on that one section. Mr. Crain, the chairman of the sub-committee, told the GAZETTE's correspondent that he would call another meeting of that committee next week to continue the consideration of the bill. But now, as at first, the prevailing impression about the bill is that it will never come out of the committee.

A caucus of the democratic Senators was held to-day, but so few members were present that it was determined to hold another one on Monday next, and that in the meantime Senators Harris and Cockrell should confer with the republican steering committee upon the order of business.

The following dispatch in a New York newspaper being shown to Representative Collins, democrat, of Boston, to-day, he replied that he knew there was some dissatisfaction with the administration in his State, but he had no idea it reached the extent indicated by the dispatch referred to:

Middleboro, Mass., March 30. The democrats of the first district held a convention here yesterday, and chose delegates to the national democratic convention. Whitman Chase of Dighton attempted to introduce resolutions endorsing the administration and recommending the re-nomination of President Cleveland, but he met with strenuous opposition, and by a vote of 89 to 41 the convention adjourned without allowing the resolutions to be read. The democrats of this district are not satisfied with the way the administration has handled its patronage, and propose, if there is a chance, to have their delegates vote for some other man than the present incumbent of the White House.

A Virginia republican who was present at the late meeting of the State committee of his party at Petersburg, says of all the present ones—Messrs. Burke, of Alexandria, Libby, of Hampton, and Frazier, of Rockbridge—offered any opposition to the continued rule of General Mahone; that Mr. Wise had no strength there, the members of his own district even voting to sustain the General. He says, however, that notwithstanding the action of the committee, some of the districts will hold conventions and elect their delegates to the national convention, and that under the ruling of the last convention such delegates will be admitted. The same republican says Mr. Elam, the General's chief writer, has already opened his battery upon Mr. Wise, and that henceforth Mr. Wise will be treated as all the other men of the General's party who have dared to attempt to act as freemen. He says if Mr. Wise have any political ambition in order to gratify it he will either have to go to some other State, or stay at home and return to the democratic party, and that should he do the latter, his brains would soon advance him.

In the House yesterday evening Mr. Lee introduced a petition of Mrs. M. F. Humphrey and other heirs of Mrs. E. B. Ford, of Fauquier county, Va., for reference of their claim to the Court of Claims. Mr. Yost introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Dunlap. Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Daniel for making Inauguration day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Such a bill was before the House District of Columbia Committee yesterday, and would have been reported favorably if the petition upon which it was based had not been lost. It will be reported favorably at the committee's next meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days numbered 179.

King John, of Abyssinia, has made overtures of peace to the commander in chief of the Italian forces.

Hon. W. E. Smith, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died at Plattsburg, N. Y., yesterday of Bright's disease.

The bills granting pensions of \$2,000 a year to the widows of Generals John A. Logan and Frank P. Blair, passed the House of Representatives yesterday.

J. V. Gillespie and wife, living in Chillicothe, Mo., locked themselves in a room for dinner yesterday and had a violent quarrel, after which Gillespie was shot three times and his wife had her throat cut almost from ear to ear.

Auditor Hewitt, of Kentucky states the delinquency of State Treasurer Tate will amount to \$204,000. The impeachment proceedings closed with the verdict of guilty against the absconding treasurer and his removal from office.

At the women's conference in Washington yesterday the morning subject was "Social Parity," and men were excluded from the session. In the afternoon the women attended a reception at the White House, and in the evening women's suffrage was discussed.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

It is reported that oil has been struck on a farm in Pulaski county.

E. T. Reveley has sold his farm, 130 acres, one mile north of Orange Court House, for \$3,000.

General McComb, of Orange county, has lost fifteen lambs by dogs in the last two weeks.

There are no prisoners in the Orange county jail, and the grand jury had nothing to do on Monday last.

J. Andrew Whyte, for more than half a century a leading dry goods merchant of Petersburg, died there yesterday.

There was a land slide at Mills' Cut, on the Fredericksburg Narrow-Gauge railroad, Thursday morning. The railroad track was raised and twisted considerably.

Mrs. E. Bauder died near her home near Brentsville last week. She was a daughter of Mr. Philip Care, of Port Royal, and was a lady of much refinement and culture.

The granite slab to mark the spot where Gen. Thomas R. Cobb, of Georgia, was killed during the late war, was placed in position at Fredericksburg yesterday on the farm of Col. Charles Richardson near the National Cemetery.

Retrocession.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Dear Sir:—Permit me a few words concerning the movement on foot looking to the restoration of Alexandria county to the District of Columbia.

As stated by your Washington correspondent, petitions to that end have been prepared and are being circulated throughout the county. The petitions simply pray Congress to repeal the Act of Retrocession of 1846, which prayer, if granted, will compel the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether the act was Constitutional or not and thereby our precise legal status. We endeavored some years ago to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court on this moot point, by bringing suit under refusal to pay taxes, but the Court avoided the real issue and said that Congress should take the initiative. Alexandria county must have relief in some form from its burdens of taxation, and return to the District would undoubtedly give this. The present Constitution of Virginia saddled her with a county machinery of government whose support compelled a tenfold increase of taxes, all of which has been absorbed by current expenses, owing to the fact that the county is less than a township in size.

Fairfax county with nearly fifteen times her area and five times her population and property valuation, has never raised in taxes double the amount levied and raised by Alexandria county. In 1864 the government seized the Arlington estate and at once withdrew it from our taxables. Worse than this the estate was made a rendezvous for freedmen but who were most heartlessly and wrongfully abandoned in 1863. The support and schooling of these unfortunate since then have cost the county nearly \$25,000, not a dollar of which has ever been reimbursed us, though more than that amount has been exacted for rents from them by the government.

The Arlington estate would sell to-day in open market for one million dollars. Absorption of the county by the District would give us a government contribution equal to the amount raised by us on the whole county, as our appraisement is less than a million, and besides would give us the full benefit of the District hospital and asylum systems for our paupers as well as its police surveillance.

The rate of taxation on agricultural lands in the District is \$1.00 only on the \$100; in Alexandria county since 1869 the rate has not been less than \$1.50, often \$1.70, and that too on appraisements as high as those in the District. Beyond this the government contributions enable improved roads, etc., while we cannot re-build a washed-out bridge without increase of tax rate.

The argument for return to the District is far stronger for Alexandria city than for the county. The fact that her deep water would compel immediate removal of the Navy Yard to her limits suffices to show what the possibilities are for the city in a single direction. From every standpoint, save that of the elective franchise, appears inducement to the citizens of the city and county for return to the District. On this excepted ground arises, I presume, the unanimous opposition of the colored people to the proposed change.

I would, however, say in conclusion, that I am not so much wedded to the return policy as to the endeavor to secure relief from existing onerous burdens caused by our anomalous political condition.

The approaching constitutional convention can, in a large degree, remedy our evils. Restoration to the status existing prior to 1869 would require us to raise only one dollar by tax where now we are compelled to raise \$10. Second, the city and county can be merged on an equitable basis which would entail no more taxes than that obtained prior to 1869. Third, consolidation with the mother county, Fairfax, would effect much the same results.

Hence our agitation has in view relief from the present infamous inequitable burdens by any means possible, rather than commitment to any single line of policy. We cannot permit existing order of things to continue another twenty years.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. LACEY.

Gen. Mahone Controls.

At the meeting of the republican State committee in Petersburg Thursday night Gen. Mahone announced himself in favor of adhering to the present plan of organization, of the appointment of district delegates by the State committee and of the unit rule. The opposition had a letter from B. F. Jones, chairman of the national republican committee, strongly condemning the unit rule and election of district delegations other than by district conventions. Gen. Mahone, however, finally carried his point, the vote in favor of a State convention and the appointment of delegates by it being adopted by a vote of 24 to 3. Mahone's opponents, headed by John S. Wise, express their determination to fight him to the last. They will at once issue an address to the republicans of the State, calling upon them to resent Mahone's attempt to assume the absolute dictatorship of the party. They will insist that the delegates elected to the State convention, in defiance of Mahone's plans, meet in their respective districts after their election and choose their district delegates to Chicago. Despite all he can do, Mahone, it is said, will be unable to prevent the election of some Blaine delegates to Chicago. The secret circular sent out by Mahone, in which Blaine was severely denounced, is to be read to the convention.

A RUMORED DEAL.—A New York correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier, who claims to have direct information, telegraphs that the Rice-Libby combination have secured a majority of the stock, and will make a change in the management of the Richmond Terminal Company. Twelve of the seventeen directors have been selected, including General E. P. Alexander, now president of the Georgia Central Railroad. Of the twelve, only four are members of the present board. It is further said that General E. P. Alexander will be elected president of the Terminal Company. With reference to the Richmond and Danville, of which the Terminal owns a controlling interest, it is said the management of that will also be materially changed, and that the presidency of that road will also be tendered General Alexander, thus making him the head of both the Terminal and the Richmond and Danville, as Mr. Sully was prior to the last election.

BANG! IN THE ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.—A pistol shot in the orchestra of the Star Theatre, New York, last night, during a performance, caused a general and sudden uprising of the audience. The ushers hurried to where the excitement was greatest, and saw a young man, partially drunk, trying to expiate things to some excited men around him. He said his revolver had gone off without his assistance, all by itself, in his hip pocket. The bullet tore a hole through his trousers and went through the seat into the floor. The ushers found the young man's hip pocket on fire, and the revolver under the orchestra chair. The performance, which was interrupted for several minutes, went on after the ejection of the young man.

Woodlawn Farmers' Club.

(Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.)

The March meeting of the Woodlawn Farmers' Club was held at the residence of Lewis Gillingham on the 24th inst., President Pierson in the chair. When the minutes were read the president stated that a proposition to investigate the milk trade in Washington had been introduced in Congress.

John Ballenger, from the committee on cereals, then read an interesting essay on oats, in which he stated it was a grain better suited to moist than to dry, and to cold rather than warm climate, and no other grain seems to be so much esteemed for feeding horses. The varieties of oats in cultivation are quite numerous and some highly esteemed varieties are now being grown. Illinois produces more oats than any other one of the United States, and Rhode Island the least, while Virginia is about the thirteenth on the list. From the agricultural report of 1885 it appears the number of bushels produced in the United States that year was upwards of 629,000,000 bushels on an acreage of about 22,000,000, being an average of about 28 bushels per acre. Oats flourish best in a cool, moist climate; hence it follows that that crop, as we frequently have it hot and dry at the season when it should be maturing its seeds, though there are occasional exceptions. The chances for a good crop seem to be more sure when they are put in as early as the land can be gotten in suitable condition in the spring, which is generally not before the 20th of March, and frequently later. Oats, like most other cereals, seem to flourish in a tolerably firm seed bed, but with a few inches of the top soil thoroughly pulverized. It is therefore a question whether it would not be a good plan to plow the land late in the fall and let it remain so during the winter, and when dry enough to seed in the spring run the harrows over and put the oats in with a drill, applying some fertilizer at the same time when needed. It has been the custom with some heretofore to seed most all of their corn land to wheat; that practice seems to be getting unpopular and they are leaving their corn land for oats.

When the reading of the essay was finished an article from an agricultural paper on the "early sowing of oats," was read, wherein the writer alluded to the rapidly growing disposition to sow oats very early.

A lengthy discussion followed the reading of the article.

Some one asked about the propriety of sowing grass seed with oats, when it was generally conceded that it depended altogether on the season about as sure for each as sowing wheat, if the same amount of manure and care in preparing the ground was used. It was thought that winter oats would do well here if put in early enough to have the ground well covered before winter. Then followed a comparison of views as to the best drill for sowing fertilizers.

A petition for a bridge over Cameron run at the Telegraph road was presented. It looked as if it would be the means of the denizens of the back forest and most of the adjacent country, and represented to be nearly all property owners. It was signed by nearly all present. The critical report was then read by Frank Wilkinson, which showed that the farm of the host in general manifested evident signs of improvement in the last two years, and that the condition of the place placed before the enterprise of the proprietor.

After the reading of the report, the grass seed subject was renewed and some discussion followed as to which was the best seed sower.

The next meeting will be at Mrs. B. N. Ballenger's on the 21st of April. Critical committee: A. W. Harrison, J. W. Roberts and H. W. Pierson. W. GILLINGHAM, Secretary.

England and America.

At a banquet given at Birmingham, England, night before last, to Mr. Chamberlain, the English member of the commission that recently negotiated the Canadian fisheries treaty, Mr. Chamberlain spoke as follows, as reported in a dispatch to the New York Herald:

"He would like to say a word regarding the impressions received by him on his first—but he hoped not his last—visit to America. He never could discover that Americans cared a straw for the judgment or criticism of foreign nations; but, with sentiments which did them honor and which must be pleasurable to the English, they looked to the good will of every Englishman. He was struck by the earnest desire and craving for justice and friendly appreciation. He ventured to tell his American friends that there was a feeling of pride, not unmixed with envy, among all classes in Great Britain at the great expansion, extraordinary prosperity and ever increasing intelligence and civilization of the American people. To the American was in itself a passport to the good will of every Englishman. Mr. John Bright, in proposing the toast 'Our kinsmen,' said that he had never addressed a meeting in this hall that was in such entire sympathy with his objects. They could honestly congratulate Mr. Chamberlain and hope that he might on many other occasions render services to his country. He liked the feeling of the English for thought that Englishmen had a right to call all people on the other side of the Atlantic 'our kinsmen,' and that Englishmen were entitled to look upon a man as an enemy to mankind—not merely to their own English-speaking race—who would do anything to excite anger, disorder or dispute between America and Great Britain. There were other questions besides the fisheries question which ought to be considered. For instance, the commerce of America and Canada had built high walls, and called them 'tariffs.' These walls prevented freedom in trading. The Canadians wished these barriers to be abolished. That was a very sensible wish, and he was perfectly certain it would be accomplished. His opinion was that, if the economical facts were so strong, there would be a tendency hardly resistible to get over the sentiment that it was better for Canadians to be associated politically with Great Britain than with the United States."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.—The French Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 268 to 237, despite the opposition of the government, voted for urgency for the Extreme Left bill, providing for the revision of the constitution. The defeat of the ministry caused a sensation in the chamber. As soon as the vote was announced, M. Tirard departed for the Elysee Palace. President Carnot accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, but the ministers will conduct the affairs of their several departments until their successors are appointed. It is expected that M. Floquet will be summoned to form a cabinet. M. Laguerre, in the department of Nord, will commence an electoral campaign in favor of General Boulanger. The general himself will explain his programme at a banquet which will be given at Lille.

A WIFE SHOULD KNOW IT.—Every mistress of a household, especially every mother, ought to find out what the family income is and where it comes from, and thereby prevent all needless extravagance. Half the miserable or disgraceful bankruptcies never would happen if the wives had the sense and courage to stand firm and insist on knowing enough about the family income to expend it proportionately; to restrain, as every wife should, a too lavish husband, or, failing in that, to stop herself out of all luxuries which she can not rightfully afford. Above all to bring up her children in a tender carelessness that refuses to admit "the governor" out of one unnecessary half penny, or to waste the money he works so hard for in their own thoughtless amusements.

They say that the beautiful belle of Washington, Miss—, uses cosmetics but it is a vile slander. She owes her bloom to excellent health, and she keeps well by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.



TODAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating \$20,000, to be immediately available, for the expenses of special and select committees of the Senate. The bill was passed.

Numerous bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Daniel to make inauguration day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House joint resolution, accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the international exposition in Paris, from May to October 1889, was taken up and passed, with amendments.

The Senate subsequently proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

HOUSE.

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Sioux City.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, objected, saying that while he did not wish to antagonize the bill, the appropriation bills were further behind than ever before, and he desired that they should be disposed of so as to enable the House to consider the revenue bill which would soon be brought before it.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill limiting to seven years the time within which actions may be brought by the United States on the bonds of public officers.

In the consideration morning hour the discussion was resumed upon the Union Pacific railroad funding bill.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, Mar. 31.—The Bourse opened weak to-day, owing to the overthrow of the Tirard Ministry.

The Opportunist journals say the defeat of the Ministry gives Gen. Boulanger what he wants, a coalition of Irreconcilables and Cicerians having defeated the republican majority.

The *Siecle* says: We are again without a Government, without a majority, and without a compass. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is near.

The *Journal des Debats* says the real victor in the struggle yesterday which resulted in the defeat of the Cabinet was Gen. Boulanger. The crisis, it says, will be a formidable one, on account of the understanding between the Right and the Extreme Left.

M. Floquet does not desire the Premiership and it is likely that either M. Ribot or M. Daves will be called upon to form a ministry.

The Radicals threaten to put Gen. Boulanger up as a candidate for the Presidency against President Carnot if the latter refuses to accede to their programme.

President Carnot conferred with M. Le Royer the president of the Senate to-day. The president will probably summon M. Floquet to form a ministry. A protracted crisis is expected.

Another Strike.

CHICAGO, Mar. 31.—The rumor that a tie-up of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was decided upon at a meeting of the strikers late last night, proves to have been true. The engineers, firemen, switchmen, brakemen and a number of the conductors of that road have quit work. The strike includes the employees of all the divisions centering in Chicago, both freight and passenger. The last passenger train manned by a Brotherhood crew left the Union depot at 11 o'clock last night. The leaders of the striking freight men were busy all yesterday notifying every St. Paul employee of the meeting to be held and insisting upon his attendance. The incoming trainmen were met at the depot and hurried over to the hall. Fully 700 men were present. This included all the freight and switchengineers and firemen living in Chicago and many from points a hundred miles away, all of the local switchmen and brakemen, and a large number of freight conductors. The meeting was an excited and enthusiastic one. No outsiders were admitted and it was not possible to ascertain what had been done for some time after the adjournment. From one of the men it was then learned that when the motion was made to tie up the road it was carried without a dissenting voice. This strike may include every division of the St. Paul system.

Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 31.—Benj. E. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity National bank who has been in jail for two months awaiting sentence under a conviction for violating the national banking law, was brought into the U. S. court this morning upon motion of district attorney Burnett was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years and two months. He appeared broken down from illness but did not manifest deep emotion upon receiving his sentence.

Explosion.

MADISON, Ind., March 31.—The boiler in Payne, Johnson & Co's flouring mill exploded yesterday killing engineers M. L. Snodgrass and Tom Stewart and seriously injuring Charles Hill and T. Parsons. The mill is badly wrecked and the loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Gone to Mr. Dorsheimer's Funeral. WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President, Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont left Washington last night at 11:20 o'clock for New York to attend the funeral of ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer.

New Railroad.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—The route has been surveyed and the right of way secured for the Birmingham and Savannah railroad via Talliege, La Grange and Macon.

ONE INTO Liquidation. NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 31.—The Hope Insurance Company of this city at a meeting yesterday resolved to go into liquidation. No statement as to the condition of the concern is made public.

Wife Murder and Suicide. EFFINGHAM, Ill., Mar. 31.—Mrs. Henry Lane, wife of a farmer living a few miles from here, was killed by her husband last night and he shortly afterwards committed suicide.

Arrest of the North Carolina Bank Robbers.

Cross and White, the Raleigh, N. C., bank defaulter, with the negro janitor, have been arrested at Toronto, Canada, and \$2474 found on them. Yesterday morning the grand jury of Wake County Superior Court, North Carolina, examined United States Bank Examiner Tate, Jordan Womble, H. O. Keifer, book keeper of the bank, David H. Graves, and W. H. Saunders. They proved that the name of Graves had been forged as principal, and that of Saunders as surety to a note for \$6,500. It was also proved that two other notes had been forged. The grand jury quickly brought in three true bills against Cross and White for forgery. Upon this action on the part of the grand jury Chief of Police Heatt sent the following telegram to Chief Constable Grassett at Toronto:

"Indictment for forgery found here against Charles E. Cross and Samuel C. White. I will leave with witnesses to-day. Secure money in the hotel and on person and baggage," and F. H. Busbee, District United States Attorney, Chief of Police Charles D. Heatt, Book Keeper Jordan Womble, J. D. H. Graves, W. H. Saunders, and Special Officer James A. Rogers left for Toronto to prove charges and arrest the forgers.

The following telegram from Chief White at Toronto, was received by Chief of Police Heatt:

"Come after us. Will go home with you." (Signed) SAM WHITE.

A telegram was also received stating that John Griffith, the negro janitor of the smashed bank, who left last Saturday with Cross and White, would be back Thursday afternoon.

At the depot at Raleigh a policeman boarded the train and arrested Griffith. He was neatly dressed and had a valise in his hand. He was taken to the station-house and questioned by Solicitor Argo as to the movements of Cross and White. Griffith says they all went via Greensboro to Washington and thence to New York, stopping at the latter place only twenty minutes, when they left for Toronto via Niagara Falls. He says that both Cross and White were drunk all the time he was with them, both on the trip and while at Toronto. He saw no money, he declares. He says Cross and White gave him a suit of clothes, \$10 in cash, and a ticket to Raleigh. He left at once. He says they deceived him into going with them, and that he is glad to be back. He gave no appearance as a witness and was then released. The forgeries are found to be numerous and heavy. It is probable that the amount of forged notes will reach \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Mayor Thompson of Raleigh, received a telegram from Dr. John S. King, of Toronto, Canada, saying: "I am authorized by Cross and White to say, 'Come after us and we will go with you.'"

It seems to us that there are less persons afflicted with rheumatism, since our druggists sell Sylvania Oil. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining at the Alexandria, Va., postoffice March 31. Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised.

Advertised letters, not called for, within thirty days, will be sent to the dead letter office.

Bales, E. W.	Johnson, D. H.
Funnell, Miss Alice A.	Jones, Mrs. Bettie
Gaskin, Miss Mary	Thompson, Mrs. Thomas
Grant, W. P.	Low, George C.
Haskitt, Cambridge	Smith, A. C.
Harrington, Mrs. Mary	Smith, Mrs. Robert
Hudgeman, Mrs. M.	Warsaw, Wallace
Johnson, V. M.	Will, E. J.
	W. W. HERBERT, P. M.

MEDICINAL.

DR. MENLEY'S EXTRACT OF PURE CEREAL.

CELESTIAL BEEF & IRON.

A Most Effective Combination.

This well known Tonic and Nervine is highly recommended as a cure for Debility, Dyspepsia, and NERVOUS disorders. It is